

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JAN. 3, 1865.

NO. 418.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.  
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
papers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
\$100,000 00  
60,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on  
deposit in banks incorporated by  
the State of Missouri, located in  
the city of St. Louis, (part in the  
name of the Company) \$ 50,327 42  
Fourth. Cash secured by deed of trust, first  
mortgage on real estate in the  
city of St. Louis, worth double the  
amount of loan, per schedule an-  
nexed. 42,500 00  
Fifth. Short time loans in city of St. Louis,  
on unobtainable personal security,  
at eight per cent. interest. 6,229 68  
Sixth. Bonds secured in part by real  
estate, part by personal security,  
subject to call of Board of Direc-  
tors on 60 days notice. 40,000 00  
Seventh. Policies in force, bearing  
five per cent. interest. 110,001 98  
Eighth. Policies and other notes, bearing  
five per cent. interest. 21,151 12  
Ninth. Cash due from agents and in-  
surance companies recently issued  
and paid. 9,035 84  
Tenth. Cash on hand, interest, and  
other. 830 74  
Eleventh. Cash on hand, interest, and  
other. 949 45  
Twelfth. Cash on hand, interest, and  
other. 45 95  
Total \$ 281,471 98

### LIABILITIES.

Due to Banks, and  
other. none.  
Due to Agents, and  
other. none.  
Due to Policyholders, and  
other. none.  
Due to Policies, and  
other. 7,000 00  
Due to Policies, and  
other. 2,152,800 00  
Total \$ 2,159,800 00

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis.  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
that each for himself, say that the foregoing is a  
true and correct statement of the affairs of  
said Company, and that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-  
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-  
of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-  
paired property in the city of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said loans, and that the  
above described investments, nor any part there-  
of made for the benefit of any individual  
company, nor for any other person or persons  
living; and that they are the above described  
Officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Pub-  
lic for said city and county of St. Louis,  
State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

S. PERIT RAWLEY,  
Notary Public.

### OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis.  
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and  
for said county, do hereby certify that S.  
Willi, whose name is appended to the ju-  
ratory foregoing deposition, was, at the date  
of said deposition, a Notary Public in and for  
said county, and was duly authorized to admin-  
ister the oaths for general purposes, and that I am  
familiar with the handwriting of said S. Willi,  
and verily believe the signature to said depo-  
sition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal, this  
16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal, this  
26th day of May, 1864.

ED. KERON, Assistant Auditor.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provi-  
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
shall not be valid unless it shall be made to appear  
that since the filing of the statement referred to,  
the available capital of said company has been  
reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand  
dollars.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand this  
26th day of May, 1864.

ED. KERON, Assistant Auditor.

Witness my hand and seal, at Frankfort, Ky.,  
June 3, 1864. A. G. HODGES, Agent.

For Ky., June 3, 1864. A. G. HODGES, Agent.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Atlantic Monthly for January.  
God Save the Flag.  
BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Washed in the blood of the brave and the bloom-  
ing,  
Snatched from the altars of insistent foes,  
Burning with star-fires but never consuming,  
Flash its broad ribbons of lily and rose.

Vainly the prophets of Baal would read it,  
Vainly his worshippers pray for its fall;  
Thousands have died for it, millions defend it,  
Emblem of justice and mercy to all;

Justice that reddens the sky with her terrors,  
Mercy that comes with her white-handled train,  
Soothing all passions, redeeming all errors,  
Sheathing the saber and breaking the chain.

Borne on the deluge of old usurpations,  
Drifted our Ark o'er the desolate seas;  
This was the rainbow of hope to the nations,  
Torn from the storm-cloud and flung to the breeze!

God bless the Flag and its loyal defenders,  
While its broad folds over the battle-field wave,  
Till the dim star-wealth rekindle its splendors,  
Washed from its stains in the blood of the brave!

### A Landlord Outwitted.

Ben. W. Morrison was one of those free-  
and-easy, good hearted, humorous fellows,  
that are always ready to crack a joke or  
perpetrate a "sell."

Some fifteen years ago Ben was traveling  
in Butler county on professional business.  
The roads were tolerably bad, and, worst of  
all, the stage-drivers and the landlord at a  
certain hotel where they stopped for dinner,  
had an understanding with each other like  
this: the passengers were taken in to dine,  
and when cleverly seated, the driver would  
call for his passengers, stating that he would  
not delay a minute, on account of making  
his time. They would rush out, leaving their  
meals half finished, for fear of being left.  
For the half finished meal they were charged  
half a dollar. The victuals were kept for  
the next load of passengers, when the shin-  
ing process was repeated.

Ben had heard of this place, and when  
they arrived at this hotel he set his wits to  
work to see if he could get the full value of  
his money. The bell rang for dinner, and  
the crowd rushed in. They had scarcely got  
comfortably seated when the coach reined  
up before the door, and the driver vocifer-  
ously shouted:

"Passengers all aboard—can't wait but  
five minutes."

A general rush was made, but Ben sat still,  
and ate his dinner very composedly. The  
stage drove off and left him, but he seemed  
to care very little about it.

Having disposed of his dinner, he was en-  
joying the luxury of a long nap in the side-  
room, when the landlord approached him,  
saying:

"I beg your pardon, sir; but did you see  
a set of silver tea spoons on the table when  
you went to dinner?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, they are missing—can't be found."

"Ah, yes," replied Ben; "one of the pas-  
sengers gathered them up—I saw him do it."

"Would you know him again?" gasped the  
landlord.

"Certainly I would," replied Ben, with  
great coolness.

"Will you point him out to me, if I hit  
up my horse and buggy, and overtake the  
stage?"

"Certainly I will."

Boniface was ready in a few minutes, and  
getting Ben in with him, drove like Jehu for  
seven miles, till he overtook the driver. The  
coach stopped, the driver looked frightened  
and everybody wondered to see the landlord  
covered with mud, and his horse covered  
with sweat.

Ben jumped out of the buggy, and got in-  
to the stage, when the driver, thinking that  
he had hired the landlord to bring him after,  
was on the point of driving off, when the lat-  
ter yelled out—

"Is that passenger in there?"

"Yes," replied Ben.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir," shouted our bachelor friend.

"Which one is it?"

"It's me," said Ben, with a grin.

"You!" thundered Boniface—"what the  
devil did you do with the spoons?"

"I put them into the coffee pot, with a cu-  
rious twinkle in his eye.

"Sold, by ginger, by that damned Yankee!"  
yelled the landlord, whilst the passengers  
roared with laughter, and putting the whip  
to his horse he drove back, resolving to give  
the passengers ever afterwards ample time for  
dinner.

### BROUGHT DOWN A DELUGE—Speaking of

overdoing matters, remind us that there was  
a Methodist Preacher once travelling in the  
summer. There had been a protracted  
drought; the earth was parched and dry,  
and vegetation withered. At night our friend  
stopped in front of a house which belonged  
to a widow lady, and asked permission to  
stay all night. The old lady told him bread  
was scarce, and that corn was still more  
scarce, and she did not know whether she  
could spare enough to feed him and his  
horse. The traveler answered that he was  
a minister, and that if she would let him  
stay all night he would pray for rain. Up  
on this she consented; so that night and the  
next morning the minister put up a long and  
 fervent prayer for rain and went on his way  
rejoicing. The night after he left there came  
up a tremendous storm. The old lady on  
getting up the next morning found her gar-  
den flooded, her fences swept away, her  
plantation washed in gullies, while ruin and  
devastation stared her in the face. Turning  
to one who was standing by, she said:  
"Plague take these Methodist preachers;  
they always overdo the thing! I was afraid  
of this the night before last, when that fel-  
low kept praying so loud!"

### Fanny Fern, who ought to know, says,

speaking of cotton—"The ladies as we all  
know, owe something of their angelic sym-  
metry to the pure and delicate Southern  
staple. Of all the products of the earth, it  
is nearest to their hearts."

### Hints to Mothers.

While a mother needs to guard her chil-  
dren carefully from the many temptations to  
vanity which beset them from the very  
cradle, she cannot be too choice and scrupu-  
lous in having their surroundings those  
which will refine and cultivate the tastes  
and feelings. Everything which will do vi-  
olence to good taste and refinement, and pro-  
mote coarseness and carelessness of manners  
should be most carefully avoided even in  
their most secluded hours. Yet there are  
houses whose parlors are highly adorned,  
where the private apartments are all in con-  
fusion, and where convenience and tasteful  
arrangements are the last things thought of.  
Children take in, with the atmosphere of  
such a home, the principle which governs it,  
and it will run through all their after life.  
"No matter what we are, so that we show off  
well." Hypocrisy is its foundation, and it  
permeates all departments of the character.

It costs little to make a home tasteful and  
cheerful, if only the heart is in it. Abundant  
pictures on the nursery walls, be they  
ever so simple, if they only tell some sweet  
story, a pot of flowers in the window; a  
hanging basket or two, even if made of a  
cocoanut shell, with graceful vines winding  
around the strings that suspend it; a few  
pretty shrubs in the yard, though the space  
be ever so scanty; a rosebush or two by the  
doorway; and, if possible, trees about your  
dwelling; all these are refining agencies  
which exert a powerful influence on the  
hearts of your children. Let them help  
you in the little tasteful works some rainy  
day when you can spare time. Teach  
them to make a little frame of shell work,  
or even acorn cups, pine cones, parti-colored  
corn and the like, and see if a little picture  
set in it will not afford them greater enjoy-  
ment than the most costly gilded work of  
art you can buy them. Go out in the wild-  
wood with them and help to gather pretty  
mosses and old grey lichens for a moss bas-  
ket or home-conservatory. All these simple  
arts, which make home beautiful, are well  
worth cultivation—a thousand times more  
valuable than the most elaborately embroid-  
ered skirts and braided mantles.

Here, as in everything else, "wisdom is  
profitable" to direct. I do not doubt but  
that excellent woman Solomon describes,  
had a beautiful, tasteful home for those  
children who "arose up and called her blessed,"  
and the husband who praised her.

### THE BLESSED BABY—WHAT PUNCH SAYS

ABOUT IT—The London Punch has the fol-  
lowing:

Prince Baby's Court Circular—The great  
satisfaction which was given to the mothers  
of England by the faithful narrations about  
Prince Baby which were supplied during the  
recent tour of Prince Baby's royal pa-  
rents, and the delight which was felt in read-  
ing in a subsequent court circular, that he  
had been out for an airing, has induced his  
friends and godfather, Mr. Punch, to make  
arrangements for the regular preparation of a  
court circular that shall be devoted only to  
Prince Baby. The following is the chronicle  
of the past week:

Sunday—H. R. H. very good indeed.  
Slightly incensed after church at being in-  
terrupted in sucking the velvet on mamma's  
prayer-book, but instantly pacified. Grabbed  
at a wine-glass and threw it down, but only  
laughed at the pieces, and wanted another.

Monday—H. R. H. did not cry during the  
whole day. Observing from the window his  
royal parents going out for a ride, distinctly  
remarked "Tactar," innocently unconscious  
that they were out of hearing.

Tuesday—H. R. H.'s usual amiability was  
disturbed by a special petition, on the part  
of his head nurse, that he would put the  
candle in his mouth instead of Shem, Ham,  
and Japhet, whom he endeavored to intro-  
duce there all at once. He was graciously  
pleased, however, to substitute the elephants  
for the family of Noah.

Wednesday—H. R. H. evinced a great de-  
sire to eat his toes. During a ride in the  
afternoon he distinctly pointed at a horse,  
and made a remark, which the head nurse is  
inclined to believe was "see," but which  
the second nurse considers to have been  
"gee."

Thursday—H. R. H. very sleepy, but the  
medical attendants did not think that the  
symptoms were in the least alarming, though  
his remonstrances on being moved certainly  
were. He was pleased to break a saucer up  
in the forenoon, and to laugh very much at  
the crash.

Friday—H. R. H. much displeased at a  
bib being inserted under his double chin,  
and he kept out his nutcracker with much vi-  
gor. Afterwards a sudden clutch at his royal  
mother's Dagmar brooch slightly hurt his  
hand, but he was delighted when the naughty  
brooch was well whipped.

Saturday—H. R. H. in the highest spirits,  
and kicking vehemently. An attempt to  
swallow his red sock was happily frustrated,  
and his royal father's watch went into his  
mouth instead. He enjoyed his evening  
bath exceedingly, and utterly refused to al-  
low himself to be removed from the water.  
At length an Angola kitten effected a divi-  
sion, and H. R. H. concluded the week by  
going to sleep with the affectionate kitten's  
tail in his hand.

### The Fight between the Kearsarge and the

Alabama.

Commodore Winslow stated, in his re-  
marks at his reception in Philadelphia, the  
effect of the sinking of the Alabama by his  
ship. He said:

"It was essential for the credit of this  
country that this fight should have termina-  
ted as it did. Here you can not conceive  
what would have been the effect of a victory  
by the Alabama, and no one can understand  
the chagrin of the builder, Mr. Laird, and  
the sympathizers with secession in England,  
when the Alabama went down. The blow  
was the same as though the Alabama had  
been an English ship. [Cheers]

"It was necessary to teach the English peo-  
ple that the liberal party can not be pushed  
to the rear, and that if England interfered,  
it was only by the hardest of blows that she  
could ever gain anything. [Applause.] An  
Englishman came down to the Kearsarge  
after the fight, and hailed a sailor, 'You came  
near being whipped?' 'Yes, we did, Semmes

is an American, most of her officers were  
Americans. The only reason we were not  
whipped was because Semmes had a d—d  
English crew!' [Deafening applause.]

"Well, after that fight, we received un-  
bounded courtesy. We were everywhere  
respected; for when John Bull finds nerve  
and pluck he bows to it. He had seen Den-  
mark humbled, and he dared not interfere,  
and all over the continent he was caricatured  
as helpless, unless his friend, Louis Na-  
poleon, helped him. And we have taught  
him that on the ocean we can call him to  
account, [loud cheers] and, if necessary, we  
will. It was necessary to show to the Eng-  
lish people, what the Kearsarge did, that  
they were of very little importance, and that  
only in their own eyes." [Cheers]

### HIDING THEIR INFANT MOSES.—Riding up

to a house one day in Scriven county, I met  
an old woman and three grown up daugh-  
ters at the door, uttering frantic appeals for  
help. I inquired what was wrong, when  
the old woman pointed to a burning cotton  
gin, and exclaimed:

"Put it out, you uns are burnin' me  
child!"

I asked where the child was, and suc-  
ceeded in learning that it was in the burn-  
ing gin house.

Away I went with some men to rescue the  
innocent, and at the door met a ten year old  
boy, who badly singed, issued from the fiery  
furnace. Returning to the house I inquired  
how the boy came there.

Putting the old pipe between her lips to  
compose her nerves, the old lady at last ven-  
tered an explanation:

"Well," said she, "we heard that you uns  
killed all the little boys, to keep them out  
from growing up to fight ye, and we hid 'em."

Strange as this may seem, among the poor,  
ignorant slaves of Davis, it is a common be-  
lief, that the Yankees slay all the male chil-  
dren. We found many infant Moses and  
Jehs hid away in cellars and corncribs, but  
none in bullrushes.—Cor. from Sherman's  
Army.

## NOTICE.

Franklin County, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray, by J. M. Hottel, living  
in the city of Frankfort, one brown HORSE  
MULE, fourteen hands high, no brands or marks  
perceivable, supposed to be about ten years old,  
and appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of  
the peace for said county at fifty dollars, this  
21st day of Dec. 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. F.

Dec. 23—sw21.

## MCKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Com-  
pany have declared a dividend of THREE Per  
Cent. (out of the earnings of the Company for  
the month of September), payable on demand at  
the office of the Company, No. 81 JOHN Street,  
New York, to shareholders of records at the close  
of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,  
Treasurer.

Nov. 19th, 1864.—sw21.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that  
JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 1864,  
murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington,  
and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,  
do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and  
fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John  
Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott  
county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-  
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th  
day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the  
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

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THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

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\$200 REWARD.

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county, within one year



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

## The Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Vindication of Gen. Grant—Letter from Major Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Henry Coppee, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: In the June number of the United States Service Magazine, I find a brief sketch of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetrate an error, which General Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General Buell's noble and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburg Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As General Taylor is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all, on account of the many things which transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. Gen. Grant visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged furiously. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their wants, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M. of the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line behind McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew. Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M., before the sunset, Gen. Grant came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which was not so favorable; still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the force of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before Gen. Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together without cartridges even, and nearly all having the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from Gen. Grant to assume the offensive before I knew Gen. Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General Buell, Col. Fry and others of Gen. Buell's staff, rode up where I was about sunset, about the time Gen. Grant was leaving me. Gen. Buell asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and Buell's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for Buell's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that, with the exception of April 7, was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed nor am I now, to question anything done by Gen. Buell and his army, and I know that approaching our field of battle from the rear he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt, and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, and who had, at four P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from Gen. Grant's anecdote of his Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way it the other showed no bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At 4 P. M. of April 6th, he thought the appearance of the same, and he judged, with Lew Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive, in the morning. And I repeat, I received such orders before I knew Gen. Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwell too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and give too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army, long expected, of Lew Wallace's division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticisms at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries to those who seek them at the front, all such criticisms should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake, in attributing to General Grant the selection of that battlefield. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Major-General Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Harburt's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburg Landing, and take post

well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lick creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was General Smith who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by General Smith's order, my division forming, as it were, the outlying picket, while McClelland's and Prentiss' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing, and Harburt of the left. Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General Smith, before General Grant succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters Savannah. If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General Grant's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good a place as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck; and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburg, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual from me; but of course my life may cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure, have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. Appen. Under another leader, Col. Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, with me now, and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio.

I am, with respect,

Yours truly,  
W. T. SHERMAN,  
Major General.

## Military Statistics.

Among the contributions to the last International Statistic Congress at Berlin was one on our armies by Mr. E. B. Elliott, which presents much curious information. It appears from a fifteen months' examination, there was a loss of seventy-two men per annum out of 1,000; twenty being killed or dying of wounds received in action, and twenty-five dying from disease and other causes. Thus it will be perceived that twice and a half as many soldiers die from sickness as from casualties in battle. We suppose that those statistics refer to the earlier part of the war, so that there is ground for hope that the rate of deaths by sickness has diminished through greater care and experience. The ordinary rate of mortality in time of peace among civilians of a military age is about nine or ten per thousand in a year, and among United States soldiers in time of peace, twenty-six in a thousand. The mortality in war, therefore, is not so much larger as most persons would imagine.

These statistics strikingly disapprove the talk of our British enemies about the unprecedented destructiveness of our war. Mr. Elliott shows that the above rate of mortality is not only below that of our army in the war against Mexico, but is greatly less than that of the British was during Wellington's Spanish campaigns and during the Crimean war. In Spain the annual average rate was 160 per thousand; and in the Crimea it was no less than 230 per thousand; these figures embracing only the deaths in hospitals, not including those on the battle field. This amazing disparity in our favor is probably due, in the main, to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, whose effectual services are beyond estimate. It is true that Mr. Elliott's statistics respecting the height, weight, size and other bodily characteristics of our soldiers, show them to be somewhat superior to the British and French soldiers, but not enough to account for such a vast difference in mortality.

Another fact is established by these statistics. Now and then a splenetic insinuation gets into the papers, to the effect that our officers do not fully share the dangers of their command. But Mr. Elliott shows that the proportion of officers killed in battle is much larger than of men, being in one period of observation eleven per thousand officers to eight per thousand men, and in another period forty-eight officers to thirty-two men in the thousand. On the other hand, the proportion of privates dying from diseases is greater than that of officers, being 22 officers to 45 men per thousand in a period of nine months.—*Cin Times.*

"GREENLAND IY MOUNTAIN" HYMN.—As this is a most favorite hymn with all denominations of Christians throughout the land, it is interesting to know what was the occasion which induced the good Bishop Heber, of the Episcopal Church, to compose it. This information is given in the following paragraph from the "Christian World":

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains.—The late Dr. Raffles, in a letter to Dr. Lowell Macdonald, gives the following interesting account of the origin of the missionary hymn of Bishop Heber ('From Greenland's Icy Mountains') which is now sung the wide world over. 'Heber, then rector of Hodnet, married the daughter of Dean Shipley, rector or vicar of Wrexham, in North Wales. On a certain Saturday, he came to the house of his father-in-law, who resided at the rectory or vicarage, to remain over Sunday, and preach in the morning the first sermon ever preached in that church, for the Church Missionary Society. As they sat conversing after dinner in the evening, the Dean said to Heber: 'Now as you are a poet, suppose you write a hymn for the service to-morrow morning.' Immediately he took pen, ink and paper, and wrote that hymn which, had he written nothing else, would have immortalized him. He read it to the Dean, and said: 'Will that do?' 'Ay,' he replied; 'and we will have it printed and distributed in the pews, that the people may sing it after the sermon.' 'But,' said Heber, 'to what tune will it go?' 'Oh,' he added, 'it will go to 'Twas when the seas were roaring.' And so he wrote in the corner at the top of the page, 'Twas when the seas were roaring.' The hymn was printed accordingly."

## A Bogus State Legislature.

On the day that the 14th Corps triumphantly marched into the Capital, to the music of the Union, the officers of the 20th Corps, to the number of about one hundred, assembled at the Senate Chamber, called the roll of the House, appointed a Speaker and Clerks and opened the Legislature with prayer, the facetious Chaplain praying for the overthrow of the rebel Government, the return of Georgia to the old Union, fine weather and little fighting on our march to the coast, concluding with the remark, "All of which is respectfully submitted."

A lobby member very gravely arose in the gallery and asked if this honorable body would hear from the gallery.

Half an hour of discussion followed, and, on a division, it was decided that the gallery should be heard.

Rising with all the dignity and polish of a Chesterfield, he quietly put his hand in a side pocket, drew out a flask, placed it to his lips, replaced it in his pocket, and resumed his seat.

The Speaker—I must raise a point of order. I believe it is always customary to treat the Speaker.

Lobby Member—I beg the pardon of the Honorable House for my thoughtlessness—I believe it is customary to treat the Speaker.

Here he produced the flask, and proceeded: Yes, I beg to inform the House that I shall treat the Speaker—respectfully.

The flask dropped into his pocket and he into his seat, and cheers from the gallery and smiles from the Honorable Speaker's colleagues.

After the organization of the Legislature, the question of reconstructing the State was taken up and discussed for some hours, with all the gravity conceivable, by the Yankee representatives from the various counties. The result of the deliberations was that the State was led back like a conquered child into the Union, and a committee appointed to kick Governor Brown and President Davis' names, which committee retired, and soon after returned and reported that they were animated by a progressive spirit, but that the articles upon which they were to exercise their "pedal extremities" were not at.

The Legislature adjourned after the style of Governor Brown's Legislature of the previous Friday, by taking a square drink and a handful of "hogsnuts."—*Cor. of the N. Y. Herald.*

## Send Them to His Mother.

"Am I dying, doctor? Isn't there any ray of hope?"

The feeble hand grasped the arm of the physician, as he was going his rounds among the sick and wounded in that hospital tent, and the youthful voice that asked the eager question trembled with emotion. It was a boyish face into which the physician turned and gazed; but the death angel had set its impress there, and the kind-hearted surgeon could only shake his head.

"I wanted to go home once more before I died. Oh, mother! mother!" The words were full of agony, and for a few moments the poor child lay with closed eyes, and tears trembled upon the long lashes, but they did not fall; he crushed them back and lifted his almost sightless eyes upward.

"My mother taught me to die, bless God for that! My home in heaven is always near." The struggle with feeble human nature was over. Angels were present to comfort the dying soldier, and quietly and peacefully he crossed the dark river upon the long, last march that ended his early campaign.

There was a soldier's burial. Kind hands hollowed the humble grave, and laid him down prayerfully and tearfully to his rest; and when the brave man turned back to the lonely tent, the sword and valise of their youthful officer met their eyes.

"What shall be done with them?" was the sorrowful question.

"Send them home to his mother."

And they came! It was the early morning of a bright October day. The broad sunlight lay all about the home, over whose threshold the young Lieutenant had gone forth one twelve-month before, as full of life and activity.

The door of the neat white house stood open, and all along the floor of the wide, pleasant kitchen lay a stream of yellow sunshine, broken here and there by a restless moving shadow, where the waving trees came in between the sunlight. The mother was alone, and as she moved about her morning work, she sang, in a low, sweet voice, snatches of hymns that she had often sung when the dear boy, now growing into manhood, nestled in her lap, and she was hushing him to sleep, and she looked as if expecting to see his bright face coming in at the door, or hear his cheery voice calling from the garden. "Mother."

Did she hear no whisper from the garden of Paradise, at that moment, calling, "Mother, mother?"

Was there not a guardian angel hovering about her—a youthful face now glowing with spiritual beauty—hovering over her? Alas, she saw it not!

The stage came rattling along the highway and her heart beat quicker at the sound, for perhaps there might be something from her darling boy. It stopped before the little wicket gate, and the driver came to a slow, reluctant step up the walk. There was something in each hand, which he brought silently in and laid almost reverently on the table. Not a word broke the stillness. The poor mother looked upon a moment, and then with a sharp cry of agony sank down beside them.

"My boy! my boy! O God, help me! this isn't all that is left?"

She drew the valise to her almost frantically, and lifted her white imploring face to the driver.

Ah! it needed not that solemn answer: one glance in that pitying face revealed the truth. Wondering at her own strength, she eagerly opened the valise. There was the coat, with its bright buttons and epaulets, that his companions had folded carefully away; and, as she held it up, she seemed to see the noble boy as he had stood before her in that dress, and asked so eagerly—"Now, mother, aren't you proud of your boy?" You won't cry any more, will you? I'm going to fight for the dear old flag, my father's flag and mine; I want to go with your approval and blessing." And then she placed her trembling hands upon his head and whispered through her tears—"Go, my son, and God be with you!" And God has been with him to the end. Then came his Bible, his little pocket Bible that she gave him on his birthday years before. He had read it faithfully. There was here and there a mark at his favorite chapters, and there were pencil lines drawn around many comforting texts that he had repeated upon tedious marches, and they had been his support and guide to the very last; a little pack of letters, so full of hope and trust to an absent son; and as she opened them one by one, she saw how some

tender passages, breathing her full heart's love, or telling of the old home that stood with open doors to receive him, were blotted with bitter tears, which the brave heart could not hold back; his picture with its worn case, into which his eyes had gazed so many times, and as she opened it, a little slip of paper fluttered out, with the words in his own hand, "Sweet mother, what a blessing God has given me in you!" She had been a blessing to him; she had taught him the way to eternal life. God be praised for that! But a broken-hearted mother the kind neighbors raised from the place, where, overcome with grief, she had pillored her head among the treasures of her son. Only for a little while, poor mother, my heart aches for you as I write, and for the thousands of hearts made desolate, for whom I can only pray for my own loved ones in this hour of danger. Only for a little time; the pearly gates are not closed. They were left ajar as the dear one entered in, unclosed and waiting for you. This incident is strictly true.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette under date of Dec. 21, says:

In the House to-day, a spirited scene followed a speech from Mr. Chanler, the representative of the Five Points, New York city. Mr. Schenck replied to him quite vigorously, and among other things intimated that he was really on the side of the rebellion. Chanler began a reply, saying the gentleman from Ohio accused him of aiding the rebellion. "No, no," exclaimed Schenck, "you did not do anything so mean as to shoulder your musket, and go to the field and help your friends in rebellion." To this Chanler responded with a statement that, though not a member of the New York 7th Regiment, he had accompanied it to Washington at the outbreak of the war, and had one night stood guard as a private soldier. Subsequently he offered his services as a staff officer to General Dix and had been refused, and had made similar offers to several other general officers and all had refused him. Under these circumstances he claimed that he had done what he could to help suppress the rebellion. Little Cox at once rose with features expressive of solemnity and indignation. He hoped that his colleague, General Schenck, was now thoroughly ashamed of himself for having thus impugned the services of a soldier of the Republic. The House exploded, and the gallery joined in for some time; the only man in the Chamber having a sober face, was Mr. Chanler.

## Incident of Sherman's March.

CITY CAPTURED BY SCOUTS.

The cavalry left the same night, and on Sunday, the 20th, Captain Duncan rushed into town on a "free" cavalry charge, frightening the old granny who occupied the Mayor's chair into a surrender, and stampeding all the male population, with a small squad of ten men. One rebel lady, whose husband is a high official in the State, and whose family is among the *bon ton*, described the surrender in the following words:

"Early in the afternoon five Yankee scouts came dashing pell mell into the town, when the men—the mean, craven-hearted wretches, fully two hundred strong—skedaddled, leaving our baby Mayor to go out and surrender the place unconditionally to five greasy Yankees, ten miles in advance of their army. Oh, the men are mean, chicken-hearted wretches, and the Mayor a puffed up old fool. Had I been in town I'd collected all the women and driven the skunks out with mop handles and broom sticks."

This is the whole story in a nutshell. The craven-hearted bipeds of the masculine gender ran away and left their wives to the tender mercies of the Yankees, who, they have time and again asserted, came here to ravish, burn and plunder indiscriminately.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

## Inventors, Mechanics, Agriculturists,

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## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

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THIS VALUABLE JOURNAL HAS BEEN published nineteen years, and during all that time it has been the firm and steady advocate of the interests of the Inventor, Mechanic, Manufacturer, and Farmer, and the faithful chronicler of the progress of ART, SCIENCE, and INDUSTRY.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the largest, the only reliable, and most widely circulated journal of the kind now published in the United States. It has witnessed the beginning and growth of nearly all the great inventions and discoveries of the day, most of which have been illustrated and described in its columns. It also contains a WEEKLY OFFICIAL LIST of all the PATENT CLAIMS, a feature of great value to all Inventors and Patentees.

In the MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, a full account of all improvements in Machinery will be given. Also, practical advice upon the various TOOLS used in WORKSHOPS and MANUFACTORIES.

STEAM and MECHANICAL ENGINEERING will continue to receive careful attention, and all experiments and practical results attained will be fully recorded.

DISCOVERIES in CHEMISTRY, and other MANUFACTURING INTERESTS will have special attention. Also, Fire-Arms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway Machinery, Mechanics' Tools, Electric, Chemical, and Mathematical Apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machines, Hydraulics, Pumps, Water-wheels, etc.: Household and FARM IMPLEMENTS—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardners; Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body can understand.

PATENT LAW DECISIONS and DISCUSSIONS will, as heretofore, form a prominent feature. Owing to the large experience of the publishers, MUNN & CO., as Solicitors of Patents, this department of the paper will possess great interest to PATENTERS and INVENTORS.

The year's numbers contain several hundred superb engravings; also reliable practical recipes, useful in every shop and household. Two volumes each year, 416 pages—total 832 pages. TERMS.—\$3 per year; \$1 50 for six months. Specimen copies sent free.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York City.

## City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, December 6, 1864.

Ordered, That an election for eight Councilmen for the City of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Council Room in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that J. Swigert and J. R. Watson, be judges to superintend said election; also, that at the same time and place an election be held for City Attorney.

By order of the Board, G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BARCKHOFF, C. C. E. Dec. 10-64.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-twlvly.

## STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by F. H. Hodges, of Franklin county, living on the road leading from Frankfort to Owen, five miles North east of Frankfort, a SOREL MARE, fourteen hands high, fifteen years old, branded on the left hind shoulder—marks illegible—supposed to be a Mexican brand—three white feet, bald face—appraised at \$25. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace, for said county, this 26th of November, 1864.

LEWIS L. SULLIVAN, J. P. C. O. December 14, 1864-4t w.

## Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby warned against trespassing on our land in the counties of Woodford and Franklin. All who disregard this notice will be duly prosecuted according to law.

JAS. M. BOOTS, DAVID MITCHELL.

## TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice.

Nov. 29, 1864-4t.

## ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

## HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns, such as Breast Pins, Bar Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms. Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

## PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tackling Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 2, 1864-4wlm.

## To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order: It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report afore said, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.

Oct. 31, 1864-4w3w.

## "To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons in the charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors.

JAS. H. GARRETT, D. G. JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

## C. D. PENNEBAKER,

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Box 137.)

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Remains and claims for: Bounties Pay, and Bonuses to Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention GRATIS.

## Circular No. VI.

The following notice published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, which may have been taken by such citizens without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864-338-twlv.

## A CARD.—REMOVAL.

## BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY

## V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his new residence on Main street, adjoining James R. Watson's Restaurant and Bowling House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864-332-6m.



# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

## Review of News.

Despatches from Gen. Burbridge and Stoneman have been received announcing the complete success of their Virginia expedition. The loss they have inflicted upon the rebels is irretrievable. The railroad bridges from New River, Va., to the Tennessee line, are all destroyed. Thirteen railroad trains, with the locomotives of most of them, besides many extra cars, were captured and destroyed. All the depots of supplies in South-western Virginia, the railroad depots, foundries, mills, storehouses, factories, wagon and ambulance trains were destroyed. 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles, 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, and a great number of small arms, were captured. Two rebel editors, and four printing presses were taken, the latter being sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas Gift. The salt works at Saltville, and lead works at Leadville, were entirely destroyed. The captured rebel prisoners are 34 officers and 845 men. Our losses do not exceed 200 killed, wounded and missing. So Breckinridge is used up, and has fled, with the remnant of his force, into North Carolina.

The escape of Hood from Tennessee is contradicted. It is stated that he first intended crossing the river at Decatur, but Steedman was too quick for him. He then laid his pontoons across the river at Florence, but our gunboats shelled them so vigorously that the enemy were obliged to hunt another point, and left for Bainbridge. There, however, the river is too wide, and the current too strong for the bridge to be laid. Hood is suffering excessive tribulation, for Thomas is close at his heels. The rains and bad roads make movements very slow.

From Sherman we learn that Kilpatrick has destroyed the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad up to the Altamaha river, shutting up a large amount of rolling stock between the river and Albany. In a letter to his brother, Gen. Sherman speaks very encouragingly of the prospect. Part of his army were in motion on a northward tour. In addition to his captures already noticed, he has found two millions of dollars worth of gold.

A Missouri guerrilla named Hunter was arrested in Salt Lake City. He had \$100,000 in greenbacks, stolen from the Missouri State Bank, and about a dozen gold pieces. Hunter has been sent back by train, and will be taken to Huntsville.

A number of rebel prisoners now in our hands are supposed to be about ninety thousand. The exchange of prisoners will be resumed at once, and our suffering martyrs released from the horrors of the rebel pens. Although Peace men and rebel sympathizers, have been condemning Secretary Seward for his refusal to receive Mr. Parker, the Peace Embassy from England, the English press approves his conduct. The London Times applauds the Secretary for the well merited snub.

The Yankees work quickly and are never idle. Already a loyal paper has been established in Savannah, called the Loyal Georgian.

Richmond papers are acknowledging the Confederacy to be under a cloud. The Enquirer urges that Jeff. Davis be ousted from his position as Commander-in-chief of the rebel army, and that Gen. Lee be appointed in his stead.

A delegation of Kentuckians has been waiting on the President with a request that he revoke the order of banishment made against Lieut. Gov. Jacob of our State. It is believed that the request will be granted. These gentlemen are also urging a revoking of Gen. Burbridge's order relative to shooting guerrillas.

Last fall a rebel Baptist preacher, Preston Williams, was drafted in Hardin county, the succeeding Sabbath, he announced since he was obliged to enter the army would make choice of the manner in which he would serve his country. So he collected three hundred of his neighbors and sons and went into the guerrilla business. This party has formed part of the expedition that has been roaming through southwestern Kentucky, committing every atrocity that rascality could prompt. The Rev. scoundrel has at last been captured and sent to Louisville. A military Commission will now doubtless give him his rights.

Despatches from Gen. Burbridge announce the death of Maj. Wm. O. Boyle, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry. He was killed, while leading his brigade, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Breckinridge, near Marion, Va. Maj. Boyle was the oldest son of Gen. J. T. Boyle, of Louisville. He entered the army in his seventeenth year and had never asked for a furlough or been absent from his post—except during a severe illness—until his death, in his nineteenth year. Gov. Bramlette had sent him a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, but he had not been mustered. Maj. Boyle offered a noble worthy the emulation of our soldiers, and his death is deeply lamented.

The official correspondence between the United States government and that of Brazil, the subject of the capture of the Florida, has been published. President Lincoln disavows the act of Capt. Collins, suspends him, and orders him to appear before a court martial. The Consul at Bahia is disavowed on account of his conduct in the matter. The crew of the Florida will be released.

The Secretary censures the act of harboring the rebel pirates by Foreign Powers. The death of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, is announced. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last.

A Happy New Year to all our readers, young and old, rich and poor, gay and grave, sorrowing and rejoicing. To one and all we come with greeting, and with best wishes for their welfare, with fond hopes that the new year may scatter brightest and choicest blessings upon their paths. The old year has passed from our sight, and if we have not thankfully received its blessings, or wisely improved its teachings, it is now too late. But let improvement of mind and heart and soul, mark the progress of the new year, and then, though we cannot read its future, we shall be prepared for all its revelations. At the opening of this new year, the all-absorbing theme of interest is our country, with its struggles, its dangers, and its triumphs. The opening of the old year found our people thanking God for his aid in the past and taking courage for the future; its closing hours were cheered with the shouts of victory and with bright hopes that vigorous war would soon compel a glorious and lasting peace.

The past year has been a year of triumph for the Union cause. In all their plans the enemy have been worsted, and the hopes with which they entered upon the year's campaign have all been disappointed. It will be remembered that it was the plan of the rebel leaders to assume the offensive in the year's operations. The defensive policy had proved a failure, and they had been driven from their strongholds, till large portions of Secession was held by the Federal forces. But the offensive plan has proved still more disastrous. They have failed terribly wherever it has been undertaken—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee have hurled back the invading foe with a terrible loss both in men and material. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was a decided failure also in this—it was undertaken in order to force Gen. Grant to fall back from Richmond for the protection of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Grant, however, would not fall back—he stayed where he was, forced Lee to remain there, while a sufficient force was found in the valley to drive Early back and then to hold him in check—whipping him again and again most handsomely and severely. But we have not only been on the defensive. About the 3d of May last, the great movement was begun by Gen. Grant by which Gen. Lee was made to advance towards Richmond closely pressed by the ever retreating Yankees. He is still shut up in Richmond; every effort to drive our forces back or weaken their lines has failed, while on the other hand, Gen. Grant is constantly strengthening his position, contracting his lines about the rebel Capital, and cutting off their communications. Gen. Sherman having taken Atlanta, has acted pretty much as he pleased. He has marched at will through Georgia, inflicting incalculable injuries upon Rebeldom, has captured Savannah with its immense stores, and now can turn his steps northward if such be his pleasure. He has proved the Confederacy a mere shell, and everywhere the signs are that its days are numbered, Rosecrans by his defeat of Price in Missouri, and Thomas by his utter rout, if not entire destruction of Hood's army, have left the Confederacy but one organized force, and that Grant holds at bay in Richmond.

Has not the past year closed happily? and may we not congratulate our readers on the prospects ahead? It is true that in 1864 we have had to suffer disaster and wrong—the unprovoked and unnecessary burning of Chambersburg, the cold blooded massacres at Fort Pillow and Plymouth, the defeats in Florida, on Red River, and at New Market, the fiendish starving of our prisoners in rebel hands, are not forgotten; but terrible has been the punishment of those at whose hands we have suffered these things, while the good we have received has far outweighed the ill.

Another cause for congratulation is the result of the exciting Presidential campaign through which our country lately passed. It did seem as though a peaceful election would be impossible; but the people did calmly express their will at the polls, and the minority have gracefully and patriotically acceded to the popular verdict. Since the election, party strife has in a great measure ceased, and the Union feeling is being more strongly developed than ever—everywhere is seen a determination to strengthen the hands of the Administration in the endeavor to crush the Rebellion.

We have written enough here in a boastful spirit. For all that has been accomplished, we thank Him in whom our strength lies and who works all things according to the counsel of his own will. Let all our people hope and work for success during the year which now opens so brightly. Though war must still be waged, yet the end in view is a lasting and honorable peace—a united, prosperous and happy people. May the present year accomplish this; then indeed 'twill be a happy one to all.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Agricultural Rooms in Frankfort, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1865, for the purpose of electing a board of officers to act for said society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members, and of all interested in the development of Agriculture, and the Mechanical Arts, and in the establishment of the Agricultural College by the Legislature, is earnestly requested. L. J. BRADFORD, President.

A standing charge on the part of the rebel leaders against our gallant officers and brave soldiers is, that wherever they go every crime is resorted to against the enemy, even the infamous one of violating their mothers, wives, and daughters, and maltreating their little ones. From the time that the Creole Beauregard uttered the slander that our war cry was "Beauty and booty," down to the late despairing and amusing calls upon Georgians to defend their homes from desolation, this foul and malignant lie has been persistently circulated. Now the best commentary upon the falseness and baseness of this charge, is the fact that the rebels never hesitate to leave their defenceless families to the tender mercies of our armies, whenever they are forced to fly from them. An amusing instance of this is furnished in the account published in another column, of a Georgian city captured by scouts. Then again, Gen. Hardee, who issued one of the blazing proclamations, in running away from Savannah, left his wife and children behind him. If we remember aright, when Gen. Bragg and his officers and the mock Governor and their motley crew, hurried away pell-mell, helter-skelter, from Frankfort at the mere report of Gen. Demont's approach, they had no hesitancy in leaving the ladies they had so gallantly collected for the "Inauguration" festivities, to the hands of our army. Gen. Lee's daughter was left within the Federal lines. The wife and daughters of Gen. Preston, the wives of the rebel Gen. Smith and the sisters of General Cheatham, are all now, or have been, either left or sent within our lines, where they daily associate with those whose families and friends are part of the material of our armies. And so all through the South, with both officers and men. The charge alluded to then is either false, or these men have neither the manliness or honor to shield their families from such wrongs. Of course the latter is not true. The falsehood and calumny is only another method of firing the Southern heart, as contemptible as it is infamous.

Union County Convention.

The Union men of Franklin county met at the Court House in Frankfort, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this county in the Union State Convention on the 4th of January.

On motion of Col. J. J. Miller, Judge Jacob Swigert was called to the chair. On motion of Col. Hodges, John L. Scott was appointed Secretary.

Wm. H. Gray then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That all truly loyal voters in Franklin county be appointed delegates to the State Union Convention which is to assemble in Frankfort, on the 4th of January, 1865. That by this it is intended that all true Union men in the county, irrespective of who they voted for President of the United States, are appointed delegates, provided they now sustain Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and are willing to act in concert with the Administration party of the State, and are for the suppression of the rebellion at any cost.

Resolved, That we wish to avoid any discord in our ranks, and we do not expect or desire any person to act with us except those that are loyal from conviction and who know their duty and have the courage to do it.

On motion of Hiram Berry the meeting adjourned.

JACOB SWIGERT, President.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Secretary.

Fair Play, in a letter from Mr. Sterling to the Cincinnati Commercial of Dec. 28th, does great injustice to our Governor. He is charged with apathy and indifference toward the troubles and distress which the citizens of Kentucky are suffering in the guerrilla-infested districts. The cruelties and indignities which our people are suffering from the outrages of guerrillas are beyond endurance, and we can sympathize with them in their wrongs and in their complaints. But still they should be careful not to be unjust towards the innocent, and not to lay blame at the door of those who are not in fault in the matter. It does not need that any one should "speak in tones of thunder" to arouse our Executive to a sense of the condition of our State. Already he is perfectly aware of it, and has done, and is now doing what he can to better that condition. The three battalions which he has been permitted to raise for the protection of citizens from the guerrillas, have done good work wherever they have operated—have done more towards clearing out the guerrillas than all the Federal forces in the State have done. The truth is, however, with regard to all sections of the State, as Fair Play says of his region, that "there are so many sympathizing friends to give guerrillas information, and hide them, it need be, that the military might as well hunt for the same number of red foxes."

The true remedy in this condition of the case is the formation of Home Guards—bands of reliable men—who, acquainted with the character of their neighbors and with all the by-paths and roads in the vicinity of their homes, can trace these lurking scoundrels to their hiding places. A very small band is amply sufficient for the work. This is the plan our Governor has recommended again and again,—he has urged it upon the loyal citizens of the State, and where it has been tried it has proved beneficial. We believe it is the only way in which guerrillas can be hunted down and destroyed. As far as he has been able, Gov. Bramlette has provided men and money for the needed protection of loyal citizens—we think his forthcoming Message will show this, and also that he has had the interests of the State just as much at heart, and been ready to do just as much for its welfare, as either of those noble Governors, Morton or Brough. Fair Play may well hold these

latter up to our admiration, but not for the purpose of detracting from the merits of Gov. Bramlette. As for the insinuation that the Governor is one of the contemptible "Peace party," it is scarcely worth a notice. He has been in the field against the rebels, and he is still opposed to sheathing the sword until the last armed traitor shall return to his allegiance. He is a truly loyal man and will stand by the Government to the last, and is ready to enforce any just policy that will—in the words of Fair Play—"as far as possible protect the truly loyal and crush out treason and guerrillas, and punish offenders to the full extent of their merits."

Union State Convention.

This Convention which is called to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, January 4, will convene at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for organization.

We would call the notice of our readers to the Prospectus of the Western Presbyterian, which is published in our paper of to-day. A Presbyterian paper has been greatly needed in our State. Since the Presbyterian Herald ceased to exist, this body has been without an organ; no religious paper of that denomination has been published in the State since that time. A monthly periodical under the name of the Western Presbyterian, was published at Louisville for a few months, but it was rather a Magazine than a Newspaper, and failed to meet the wants of the great body of Presbyterians in the State.

We are glad, therefore, to be able to announce the publication at Danville, Ky., of the Western Presbyterian, a weekly paper, under the editorial control of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and Rev. Stephen Yerkes. The character and ability of these eminent divines and teachers of Theology, gives assurance to us that they will produce, as they say, "an old-fashioned Presbyterian paper" which Presbyterians may read without blushing for their church and ministers—a paper which shall benefit the heart and soul, and instruct the Church in all knowledge by which men are made wise unto salvation.

We earnestly commend this publication to our readers of the Presbyterian church, and hope that they will exert themselves in procuring a large subscription list to cheer the Editors in the commencement of their enterprise.

The Kentucky Contributor to the Cincinnati Gazette, commending an article upon the question of slavery which appeared in the Louisville Journal of Dec. 22, gives the following just tribute of praise to Governor Bramlette:

We are glad to see this appeal to Governor Bramlette in the same article: "We hope that our noble Governor also will take the subject into his earnest consideration, and present it favorably to the Legislature. Gov. Bramlette has it in his power to render by so doing a service to the State which will make his name illustrious in its annals to the latest posterity. We know that he has earnestly struggled to conserve the interests of the slave property of the State under the Constitution, but the resistless tide has swept it away, and now he will rise above all passion, prejudice or adverse feeling to a glorious height of philanthropy, statesmanship and patriotism which the eventful crisis presents to him and demands at his hands."

We commend every word of the above extract. The people of this State can never forget the services of Governor Bramlette to Kentucky four years ago, just after the election of Mr. Lincoln precipitated the rebellion. Then he took a noble and patriotic stand for the good of the beloved Commonwealth, and did her manly service in the dark days of '61. Let him but act now as heartily for the present good of Kentucky as he did then for her interest, and he will win her plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant." Governor Bramlette felt it to be his duty to oppose the policy of the Administration on the subject of the negro. We were sorry he did so, and believed that he was mistaken in his views of what was the true interest of the State. That policy has been submitted to the people and they have decided in its favor, and now it has become imperiously necessary for the interest of the State that slavery should be removed as quickly as possible. We believe Gov. Bramlette thinks so, and we have a strong hope, amounting almost to confidence, that he will be found working to forward that interest of Kentucky. Our Governor is not a rabid pro-slavery man. He is not so blinded by party passion as not to see that slavery caused this strife, and now stands in the way of Union. He knows, too, that he is Governor of the whole State, and not of a faction. Hence our confidence that he will recommend to the Legislature favorable action upon the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution. Let him do so, and he will truly make his name illustrious in the annals of our noble old State, and will place his name among those who have been her greatest benefactors.

We clip the following beautiful little gem from an exchange. The beauty lies in its truth:

If you are wise,  
Just rub your eyes,  
And go to work and advertise.

Grand Free Hop.

The friends of the Capital Hotel are respectfully invited to attend a Grand Hop at the Hotel, on Friday evening next, January 6, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Jan. 2, 1865-2t.

DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICER, LOUISVILLE, KY., October 14, 1864.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL Directs under letter of September 22d, 1864, that mustering and disbursing officers set to, at once, all outstanding claims for premiums for pre-paying recruits prior to July 4, 1864, and pay, immediately, all such as are found to be correct and just. Such claims, as above specified, will be presented to Captain C. H. Fletcher, 1st U. S. Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ky., October 21, 1864—tw4w—till Nov. 1.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 2nd day of Jan., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Babbitt, Mrs. Mary L. Hackett, John Harrod, Holland Jony, Mrs. Joseph Long, Miss Sallie Brewer, James S. (2) Martin, Mary Jane (2) Brewer, William Murphy, Thomas Pristan, Henry Duval, Miss Josephine Pearson, Alexander Dally, Mrs. Nancy (2) Strong, J. F. Green, Miss Annie Townsend, Miss Ellen Forbes, Hiram Stevenson, B. D. Green, Miss Leoma Swarigan, Mrs. Eliza Goodwine, Miss Em. V. Vice, William Martin Hunter, Wesley Vahan, Timothy Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

Jan. 3, 1865-1t.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, whilst I had charge of it, will present them for settlement.

Jan. 2, 1865-3t.

A. G. CAMMACK.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

H. A. WEAVER, MANAGER.

[Also Lessee and Manager of the Lexington Theatre.]

THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT

Are respectfully informed that the above place of amusement will be opened by a

FIRST CLASS COMPANY.

For a brief season.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the Young, Beautiful and Gifted Actress,

On Tuesday Evening, January 3d, will be presented the thrilling Play of the Soldier's Daughter.

MISS RACHEL JOHNSON,

Who will appear in the character of

WIDOW CHEERLY!

In the great Play of The Soldier's Daughter.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. MACAULEY,

AS FRANK HEARTALL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle 75 cts.

First Tier 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 to 7:15. Curtain will rise at 7:30 o'clock.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

MILES' SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR,

The best brand offered for sale in this market.

Persons wishing an extra article should buy some of it; it can be had every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

From Mr. Wm. Cleveland, who can be found with the wagon, on the streets, or at the old stand of A. Kahr. Such as are not acquainted with the brand are referred to A. G. Hodges, J. M. Hewitt, R. W. Blackburn, Mrs. A. Welch, Miss Sarah Bacon, Mrs. J. J. Crittendon, Sam'l Pepper, L. B. Crutcher, Lewis Wetzel, and others who have been using the flour. Those living in South Frankfort should send to the store for it.

Every pound warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the flour can be returned and the money will be refunded.

JOHN E. MILES, Agent.

December 29, 1864.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

4th, 5th, and 6th days of January, 1865,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Upon failure to pay the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS,

Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.

A. G. BUSH, D. C.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 23d, 1864.

Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.

Dec. 23, 1864-1d.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and the Rev. Stephen Yerkes. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church,—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unswerving adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 2nd of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address,

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,

Danville, Kentucky.

## General Orders!

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 24, 1864.

The attention of all able-bodied men who have served two years or more in the army and been honorably discharged therefrom, and who desire to re-enlist, is called to the following order:

"WAR DEPARTMENT," "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE," "WASHINGTON, November 23."

"GENERAL ORDERS," "No. 358."

"Order for raising and organizing a new Volunteer Army Corps."

"First. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and to be enlisted for not less than one year, and to be designated the 1st corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia; commencing the organization on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years."

"Second. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund on being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged."

"Third. Details of organization, which will be presented by the Adjutant General, the heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying the corps."

"Fourth. Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with head-quarters at Washington."

"By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed] "E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. General."

Such persons, upon presenting themselves at these head-quarters, or at the office of any Provost Marshal in the State, will be furnished transportation to Washington, D. C., where they will be enlisted and mustered into service."

W. H. SIDELL, Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky. December 6, 1864.—sw1t.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN STREET, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Nov. 29th 1864.—sw2t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

D. R. F. O. BOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all the DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents. All communications strictly confidential.

Address, F. O. BOND, M. D., Durham Centre, Middlesex county, Connecticut.

Nov. 13, 1864-2m.

FILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, of Cincinnati, O., both cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or



G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of  
the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

W. WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 18th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
OFFICE—West Side South St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,  
SPEED & BARRETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the  
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,  
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court  
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all  
the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,  
HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-  
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a  
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,  
Feb. 2, 1864-ly.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 2, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the  
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder  
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and  
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th  
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at  
large.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,  
I have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
78d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By J. S. R. PAER, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or  
inches high, dark hair, rather tall and com-  
plexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage  
or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,  
and in the habit of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-5m-34f.

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard  
county, a runaway slave calling himself  
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-  
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper  
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35  
years of age.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as  
the law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.  
The Palmetto Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,  
against  
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defs. In Equity.  
In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton  
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I  
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer  
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in  
August next, it being County Court day, on credits  
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House  
door in the town of Palmetto, Ky., the Wire Sus-  
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said  
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-  
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The  
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with  
good security, bearing interest from date.  
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.  
PALMETTO, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, July Term, 1864.  
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,  
against  
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,  
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-  
ders, and Tillman Sanders, heirs  
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,  
Defendants.  
This day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-  
sion of lands which belonged to William San-  
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that  
Alexander Sanders and Tillman Sanders, two of  
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.  
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-  
tion be published in the newspaper called the  
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-  
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said  
non-residents notice of said application, that they  
may appear thereto.  
Thos. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
A copy attested: A. H. BENNICK, Clerk C. C.  
July 20, 1864-440-1tw&3w.

NEW ENGLAND  
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.  
Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.  
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.  
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-ly.

Diarrhoea  
AND  
FLUX!  
STRICKLAND'S  
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!  
Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-  
ulants and carminatives, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that will  
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in  
several of our army hospitals where it gives the  
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of  
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we  
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the  
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most  
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtues of  
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonials from patients  
who have been cured after being pronounced in-  
curable by their physicians, some after taking  
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera  
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!  
You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50  
per bottle.  
May 25, 1864-w&ly-323.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.  
Patented October 13, 1863.  
Black, Black for Silk,  
Dark Blue, Light Blue,  
Crimson, Dark Brown,  
Light Brown, Buff Brown,  
Chestnut, Orange,  
Dark Green, Light Green,  
Mauve, Pink,  
Maroon, Orange,  
Purple, Royal Purple,  
Sage Green, Scarlet,  
Slate, Saffron,  
Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-  
nets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Chil-  
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of  
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.  
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as  
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-  
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.  
The process is simple, and any one can use the  
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,  
French, and German, inside of each package.  
For further information in Dyeing, and giving  
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted  
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) I  
purchase Howat Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and  
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10  
cents. Manufactured by  
HOWE & STEVENS,  
250 Broadway, Boston.  
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE  
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on  
the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling  
herself MARY S. She is 25 years of age, copper  
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130  
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,  
of St. Louis county, Missouri.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as  
the law requires.  
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.  
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.  
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,  
or Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest  
style of the art, by calling at  
No. 5, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken  
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,  
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says  
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison  
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about  
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-  
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested  
in Bracken county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.  
A. C. KEENON informs  
his friends and customers,  
that he still continues the  
Book Binding business, in  
all its branches, at his old  
stand, over Major's Book  
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole  
attention to its management. He respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore  
extended to the establishment.  
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD  
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best  
quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description,  
manufactured at short notice, on order, on reason-  
able terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.  
THE undersigned having purchased the mat-  
erial, &c., of the office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.  
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.  
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries  
and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.  
The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.  
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.  
Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.  
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNION PRESS.  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men.  
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the press, or in the public mind. The press, in  
the present state of things, at all times a  
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated  
by the partial supply of loyal journals from  
other States, has at last ripened into dissatis-  
faction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.  
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppress-  
ed, we would have no means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—whilst the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not only without palliation  
or excuse, but a crime, we have taught that  
those who have inaugurated and prosecuted  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of  
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it fully realized.  
In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, and the means necessary  
are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-  
establish the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.  
Regarding at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat as the  
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion, and their resolutions in their primary  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
anty—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action  
the patriotic feelings, which in their hearts the peo-  
ple cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-  
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable  
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-  
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 13th, 1864.

TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.  
L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.  
WERE introduced into this community by  
myself about 1847, and a large number of  
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-  
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.  
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the  
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing  
a strong determination to retire from the business,  
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-  
liam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock  
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment  
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the  
purchase from him, makes our present supply  
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and  
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and  
quality.  
We are also prepared to offer special induc-  
ements to undertakers in or out of the city, either  
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every  
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-  
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.  
Individuals or families can feel assured that all  
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-  
fully attended to. Apply to  
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 28, 1863-w&ly

Statement of the Condition  
OF THE  
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the Ag-  
encies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.  
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,  
and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,993 18  
Cash on hand and in Banks, 72,022 48  
Cash in the hands of Agents,  
and in transit, 124,273 40  
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 5,600 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 00  
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,  
R. R., (3d M't. Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 26,000 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(2d M't.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(2d M't.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 00  
P. & F. Railroad (2d M't.)  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 00  
Buffalo, New York & Erie  
R. R. Second Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 18,000 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 38,000 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 30,000 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,000 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 00  
Wayne County, Michigan,  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds (W-  
ater), 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
per cent, semi-annual int.,  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 21,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds,  
[1833 & 1838], 6 per cent,  
annual interest, 60,000 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, quarterly, 75,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 190,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 182,500 00  
United States (6-20s) Coup-  
on Bonds, 1882, 5 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 169,000 00  
Connecticut State Script, 6  
per cent, semi-annual inter-  
est, 200,000 00  
Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 00  
R. I. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 00  
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 15,000 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,  
quarterly interest, 31,000 00  
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 75,000 00  
Atlantic Coast Co. N. Y. R. R.,  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 20,000 00  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance  
Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 00  
500 Shares Hartford and N.  
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 00  
300 Shares Stan. River R.  
R. Co. Stock, 30,000 00  
107 Shares Boston and Wor-  
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 16,700 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co.  
Stock, 5,000 00  
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 5,000 00  
50 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 5,000 00  
30 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk.,  
Providence, R. I., 1,800 00  
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk.,  
Boston, Mass., 20,000 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 00  
280 Shares Bk of the State  
Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00  
100 Shares Merchants Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 00  
200 Shares Mechanics Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00  
400 Shares Farmers and Me-  
chanics Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.,  
500 Shares Bank of Hart'd  
Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 00  
300 Shares Farmers & Me-  
chanics Bk's S'tk., Hartford,  
Conn., 44,000 00  
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 00  
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 00  
150 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 15,000 00  
100 Shares Bk of Hartford,  
Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00  
200 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00  
100 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00  
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 40,000 00  
50 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 5,000 00  
800 Shares Broadway Bank  
S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00

LIABILITIES.  
The amount of Liabilities due or not  
due to banks and other creditors, None.  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,473 60  
Losses unadjusted, in suspense,  
or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02  
All claims against the Company are  
small, for printing, &c., 200 00  
Total Liabilities, \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.  
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President, and Lucius  
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn,  
depose and say, each for himself, that the fore-  
going is a full, true and correct statement of the  
affairs of the said Company—that the said In-  
surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND  
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in  
Stocks and Bonds; that the above described  
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for  
the benefit of any individual, partnership, or  
firm, in the management of said Company, nor for  
any other person or persons whatever; and that they  
are the above described officers of the said ETNA  
Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a  
Justice of the Peace in and for said  
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,  
this 24th day of July, 1864.  
HENRY POWELL, Justice of the Peace.  
No. 20, Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.  
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.  
This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS,  
as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Har-  
tford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has  
filed in this office the statements and exhibits re-  
quired by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An  
act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance  
Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-  
ing been shown to the satisfaction of the under-  
signed that said Company is possessed of an ac-  
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars, as required by said act, the  
said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as afore-  
said, is hereby licensed and permitted to take  
risks and transact business of insurance at his  
office in Frankfort, for the term of one year  
from the date hereof. But this license may be  
revoked if it shall be made to appear to the un-  
derigned that since the filing of the statements  
above referred to, the available capital of said  
Company has been reduced below one hundred  
and fifty thousand dollars.  
In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.  
August 8, 1864-354-tw&wly.

NOTICE.  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave,  
on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-  
ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old  
5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color.  
Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-  
ville Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.  
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington  
& Frankfort Railroads.  
On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864  
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE  
DAILY (except Sunday) at 6:35 A. M.,  
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,  
Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellview.  
Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all  
stations), leaves Louisville at 2:20 P. M.,  
leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.  
FRIIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-  
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).  
SAML. GILL, Sup't.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-  
ington and Frankfort Railroads.  
On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains  
will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-  
lows:  
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 6:35  
A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, ex-  
cept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro,  
and Bellview, connecting at Eminence with stage for  
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-  
rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,  
at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via  
rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab  
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and  
all interior towns.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-  
fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A.  
M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., ar-  
riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.  
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.  
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
FRIIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily  
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.  
FRIIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily  
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.  
Freight is received and delivered from 7:30 A.  
M. to 5 P. M.  
Through Tickets for Louisville, Harrods-  
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.  
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown,  
Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for  
sale, and all further information can be had at the  
Depot in Louisville, or owner of Jefferson and Brook  
streets.  
SAML. GILL, Superintendent.  
Jan. 9, 1864.

800 Shares Butcher & Drov-  
ers Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
100 Shares City Bk's Stock,  
N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
200 Shares Bk of Commerce  
Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
100 Shares Bank of Com'th  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
300 Shares Importers and  
Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. C'ty,  
100 Shares Mercantile Bank  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's  
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 00  
200 Shares Merchants Ex.  
Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's  
Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 00  
820 Shares Merchants Bank  
Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 00  
400 Shares Union Bank & Co.  
Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk.,  
New York City, 30,000 00  
200 Shares North River Bk's  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
300 Shares Bank of N. Y.  
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's North Amer-  
ica S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
200 Shares Bank of the Re-  
public S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
400 Shares Ocean Bk's Stock,  
New York City, 20,000 00  
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk.,  
New York City, 10,000 00  
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 10,000 00  
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 20,000 00  
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and  
Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000 00  
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00

Total assets of Company, \$3,401,938 56

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.  
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President, and Lucius  
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn,  
depose and say, each for himself, that the fore-  
going is a full, true and correct statement of the  
affairs of the said Company—that the said In-  
surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND  
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in  
Stocks and Bonds; that the above described  
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for  
the benefit of any individual, partnership, or  
firm, in the management of said Company, nor for  
any other person or persons whatever; and that they  
are the above described officers of the said ETNA  
Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a  
Justice of the Peace in and for said  
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,  
this 24th day of July, 1864.  
HENRY POWELL, Justice of the Peace.  
No. 20, Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.  
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.  
This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS,  
as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Har-  
tford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has  
filed in this office the statements and exhibits re-  
quired by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An  
act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance  
Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-  
ing been shown to the satisfaction of the under-  
signed that said Company is possessed of an ac-  
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars, as required by said act, the  
said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as afore-  
said, is hereby licensed and permitted to take  
risks and transact business of insurance at his